

The Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Fredericton has a collection of Diptera in which the New Brunswick forms are well represented, especially the following families: Tachinidæ, Tipulidæ, Tabanidæ, Syrphidæ, Dolichopodidæ, Muscidæ, Asilidæ and Anthomyiidæ. There is a small collection of parasitic Hymenoptera and one of Formicidæ fairly representative of the province. There are also a few Lepidoptera.

The foregoing are a few of the chief insect collections found in the Maritime Provinces. We have heard of others, but have been unable to secure accurate information concerning them. Doubtless still others are in existence, and it is hoped that this article may have the effect of bringing them to light. Up to the present time we have been unable to get word of a single systematic collection of insects in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

A NEW SPECIES OF SARCOPHAGA FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.*

BY R. R. PARKER, BOZEMAN, MONT.

***Sarcophaga vancouverensis*, n. sp.**

Holotype.—Male, collection of R. R. Parker.

Allotype.—Female, collection of R. R. Parker.

Paratype.—Male, United States National Museum.

Length 8 to 10 mm.

Male.—Head. Viewed from side parafrontals and genæ with dark reflections; from front transverse impression unusually dark. Breadth of front at narrowest part about one-third eye width; cheek height approximately one-third that of eye. Front prominent; frontal vitta at its narrowest part about three times width of each parafrontal. Second and third antennal segments very dark; third, one and one-half times length of second; arista short plumose to slightly beyond middle. Back of head with the black cilia behind eyes extending half-way to foramen, otherwise clothed with whitish hair. Gena with several irregularly placed hairs between transverse impression and lower eye orbit.

Chaetotaxy.—Lateral verticals absent; vibrissæ inserted slightly above oral margin; frontal rows of bristles extending but slightly

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below base of vitta, the lower few pairs somewhat divergent from its edges.

Thorax.—Metanotum clothed with sparse, slender, reclinate bristles. Spiracular hairs very dark, except those of spiracular cover which are light coloured at tips. Epaulets dark.

Wings.—Distinctly smoky under binocular; bend of fourth vein normally a right angle, anterior cross-vein scarcely more basal than end of first longitudinal (almost beneath it); third vein bristly; costal spine vestigial; section III of costa slightly greater than section V; calypters whitish, fringed with white hair.

Legs.—Dark. Posterior femur sub-cylindrical, a little arched; distal half of posterior ventral surface with a thin beard of long hair; anterior face with three rows of bristles, those of intermediate row few and not present distally, those of lower row scattered; tibia with anterior and posterior beards of long, coarse hairs, the former much the stronger. Middle femur clothed beneath with short hair; anterior and posterior ventral rows of bristles present, latter not complete proximally; distinct "comb" absent; tibia with a slight beard-like fringe of hair posteriorly; submesotibial bristle present.

Chaetotaxy.—Anterior dorsocentrals long, as long as the two anterior pairs of postsuturals; acrostichals absent; inner presuturals scarcely or not at all differentiated: three pairs of well developed postsutural dorsocentrals; praescutellar acrostichals present; scutellar apicals present: two or three sternopleurals, if three the middle one is very slender: lower sternopleurals slender, with hairs anterior to them.

Abdomen.—Clothed above with short, reclinate bristles, beneath with longer, mostly erect hairs. Ventral plates almost square (posterior angles not rounded), vestiture erect except that of third which is short and decumbent.

Chaetotaxy.—Second segment without marginal bristles; third with two marginals and four or five laterals (marginals and laterals may not be separated by increased spacing, so that there may appear to be a complete marginal row of bristles).

Genital Segments.—First, shining black or deep brown, in profile slightly convex, for most part the hairy vestiture shorter than that of second, marginal bristles absent; second (g. s. 2).—

shining orange, anal area small, hairy vestiture long. Forceps (f.),—darkened, especially the distal portion, in profile the hairy vestiture extends well toward tip of prongs, later attenuate, curved forward and slightly spreading.

Genitalia.—See figure. Anterior claspers (a. c.), posterior claspers (p. c.), accessory plate (a. p.).



Fig. 3. — *Sarcophaga vancouverensis*, n. sp.: genitalia of male.

Female.—The single female examined differs from the male in the following important characters: breadth of front at narrowest part nearly equal to eye width; frontal vitta at its narrowest part about one and one-half times the width of each para-frontal, and just below ocellar triangle with several hairs at each side. Arista more plumose. Posterior femur spindle-shaped, its posterior ventral surface with a proximal row of bristles. Anterior and posterior rows of ventral bristles of middle femur complete. Costal spine short. Three sternopleural bristles. Vestiture of abdomen of short reclinate bristles throughout. Genital segments dull orange: first not divided into two lateral lips, but carinated on mid-dorsal line (appears like two lips), spiracles central and visible. Ventral plates overlapped and concealed by lateral edges of first genital segment.

Described from 7 male and 1 female specimens.

Range.—British Columbia, Vancouver, May 12 and 19, 1916, June 11, 1916; Savary Island, July 3, 1916. One specimen is labeled "Bd. Bay, May 22, 1915." Collector, R. S. Sherman.

Both holotype and allotype were collected on Savary Island on July 3, 1916.

We regret that the statement in our March issue concerning Professor W. A. Riley's change of position was inaccurate. A corrected statement is given below.

Professor Wm. A. Riley, who has been connected with the Entomological Department of Cornell University for the past eighteen years, has been appointed Professor of Entomology and Chief of the Division of Entomology and Economic Zoology at the University of Minnesota. He will continue his teaching work in Insect Morphology and in Medical Entomology.